

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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## KUHIO SHOULD WORRY.

Honolulu as a city is more directly interested in the decision of congress regarding the Pearl Harbor drydock than in the opening of the Panama Canal, the war which might come with Mexico or even the free listing of sugar. If, through any misunderstanding of the situation, or through mistaken economy or any other reason, congress should decide not to rebuild the drydock, the decision would include one to withdraw the ten thousand troops now here and alter the plans to send an additional ten thousand. It would mean the stopping of work upon a hundred federal buildings now going up for Army and Navy use. It would mean the dismantling of the forts and the abandonment of all further fortification work. Under present conditions of the new tariff it would mean the suffocation of this city, the cutting of real-estate values in half, the ruination of many.

We do not believe that this is an overdrawn picture. The drydock is the reason for the naval station, the naval station and repair shops and depots are the reasons for the forts and posts and garrisons. Kill the drydock plans and the whole bottom is knocked out of the naval and military developments on Oahu. No reason would exist for the maintenance of more than a company or two of regulars in the Territory.

Yet, swinging in his hammock at Waikiki, our Alii-Delegate to Congress lolls away precious time. At Washington, the affairs of Hawaii rest in the hands of a boy law-student, whose naive ideas of things national and territorial are betrayed in the occasional letters he sends to Hilo, beginning "Dear Dad." If he ever reports to Kuhio, none ever sees or hears of his communications. We agree with those who ask: "What could Kuhio do, anyhow, if he were attending to his work?" but believe he should be at Washington, on the job, nevertheless, if only to excite pity for Hawaii by his own helplessness and prevent every opportunity being taken to divert the drydock appropriation to the Coast.

It is a fact that the California delegation at Washington is interested in the matter and will go after the drydock and all that goes with it in a real Californian spirit. It is true that their chance is slim, amounting practically to nothing, but this will not prevent them from trying. San Francisco landed the world's fair against odds by trying and by sticking to it. California knows the value of trying and by trying may get something. And if he gets something, where the drydock is concerned, they get it all.

And Kuhio swings in his hammock. He is not even trying to do something. He is not even trying to see if he can try. He should worry so long as the hammock swings, the mynahs flicker through the sunshine, the poi sticks to fingers and the tang stays in the seltzer.

## ARYAN JAPAN.

The ambition of Japan is that the nations of the western world shall acknowledge the social equality of her people. The Occidental concept of the racial ancestry of the Japanese people is at fault. We westerners are prone to a looseness of expression when speaking of foreign peoples. Thus Americans often lump all the races of southern Europe—Spanish, Italian and Greek—together, and refer to them in bland carelessness as "Dagoes." To the majority of Americans the colloquial cognomen of Oriental, or "Mongolian" means indiscriminately Japanese, Chinese and Korean, and in that looseness of characterization we give offense to the Japanese.

The Japanese people are not of Mongolian ancestry. They are, like every other virile race that has made for itself a place among the proud family of the great world powers, a race of composite origin—Semitic, Aryan, Tartar and Malay, the Aryan predominating. Westerners associate the Japanese with the Chinese or pure Mongolian because when Japan first became a nation nine hundred years ago and the necessity arose for creating a written language suitable to the requirements of rapid internal development, the Yamato men, who were to Japan what the Normans were to England, discarded the rugged speech of prehistoric times and adopted bodily the highly flexible written language of China. The race remained the same, Aryan in every characteristic of thought, speech and action. To continue to class the Japanese as "Mongolians" is as incorrect and as unscientific as to say that Americans are Celts or Huns. The virile old Aryan tongue of Japan is preserved to us in the Kojiki, the Nihongi and the Manyoshu which have been compared to the Nibelungenlied of Germany, or the Deuteronomy of the Hebrews. It also survives to this day in the speech of the Ainu who are the remnants of that aboriginal white race which occupied the whole of Japan before the coming of the conquering Yamato, who, in turn, were themselves a tribe or race originating in that cradle of all Aryan peoples—the highlands of southern Asia. Japan remained for a thousand years an unknown country, with a population sufficient unto itself and within itself, while the nations of the western world were hammering out their destinies on a thousand battle fields. Then to this hidden land there came in one mighty revelation the vision of occidental achievement—Aryan Japan, like a newly awakened sleeper, stretching its muscles, sprang to the self-appointed task of national regeneration. What Japan has accomplished within the sixty years since Commodore Perry carried the American flag through the straits of Shimonoseki has never been equaled in all the written history of all mankind. This is certainly not a Mongolian achievement, and it would be well that we of the western world should concede to our cousins on the other side of the Pacific the full recognition of common ancestry.

## PLUG HAT TOO MUCH FOR SELDONRIDGE.

After all the truth is out, Gerald B. Seldonridge, the young Coloradoan who passed through Honolulu from Manila a few days ago, gave up his job as private secretary to Governor-General Harrison of the Philippines, because of a plug hat and a broad cloth suit. Jeffersonian simplicity in garb has a tendency to upset even the poise of a Democrat in the tropics as the following from the Manila Bulletin would indicate:

"At last the reason has been found for the hasty departure of the young private secretary to the governor-general, Gerald B. Seldonridge, on the eve of his departure, walked into a certain club in the city wearing the proverbial heavyweight black stuff and a plug hat. Perspiration poured from his brow in streams, while his hands shook with fright.

"Going over to the only friend he could spot in the crowd he took off the Harrison hat and leaving it in the hands of his friend started for the door saying that he was afraid to wear the stern thing any more—that already a crowd of Filipinos had seen him and mistaken him for a politician.

"Whether he was afraid of being taken for a politician, or whether he feared they might scout him, Gerald B. did not state. But the plug hat is no more. Incidentally Gerald says his on the country of perpetual perspiration and mistakes."

Allegations stand no show with facts when you can twist the facts

## COAST ARTILLERY OR INFANTRY?

In the leading editorial of the November-December number of the Infantry Journal, just received here, the project of the transfer of nine thousand of the troops of the Coast Artillery to the Infantry arm receives serious consideration. Such a transfer could only be effected in the face of strong Coast Artillery opposition, but, as the Infantry Journal remarks, if the war department authorizes all Coast Artillery commands to engage in infantry training for a month each year and states that this force is available to form two infantry brigades for service away from their guns in case of war, it opens the question of the advisability of transferring these troops without delay and thereby give the mobile army the benefits resulting from the completion of the three infantry divisions asked for by the general staff of the army. The editorial follows:

"During September and October, the Coast Artillery has completed its annual course of field training as infantry. This training has been taken up and followed during the past three years with a view to the probable use of Coast Artillery as infantry. It is understood that in case of necessity at least two brigades of the coast defenses for this purpose. This training and the contemplated use of the Coast Artillery brings up the very interesting question as to whether it would not be advisable to transfer this number of men to the infantry, the officers taking rank according to date of original commission.

"If we consider present, and probable future, conditions, it is evident that the occasions on which Coast Artillery, as such, will be employed are relatively few in comparison with infantry. On the other hand, domestic conditions and the necessity of fulfilling our obligations as implied by the Monroe Doctrine make the need for an increase in infantry apparent; that this is so is evident from the infantry training now being given to the coast artillery. When the occasion arises, it is proposed to withdraw from the sea coast forts approximately nine thousand men for use as infantry, leaving guns, as is now the case in many instances, in the hands of caretakers. If this can be done with safety when war is in progress, with all the possibility of international complications, there seems no good reason why it cannot be done now and the transfer suggested made at once, thus giving the increase to the arm which needs it.

"When our foreign garrisons are complete, there will remain in the United States but seventeen regiments of infantry. The Plan of Reorganization of the Land Forces contemplates three infantry divisions in the United States, twenty-seven regiments. If the artillery be transferred as proposed, there can be formed at once, and without additional cost, nine regiments of infantry, which will make a total of twenty-six out of the twenty-seven required in the United States.

"The balance of the Coast Artillery, about nine thousand men will form a nucleus which can be rapidly expanded should we find ourselves involved in a foreign war. To do this, there is a Coast Artillery militia reserve, to the development of which a great deal of attention has been devoted in past years. In addition to this some such plan could be adopted for the infantry as is now used in the Coast Artillery. For example during each year, infantry regiments stationed near the coast could be given one month's drill in the coast defenses, during which period they would acquire the same knowledge of artillery work that the artillery now does of the work of the infantry. In this way they could learn the use of the heavy guns so in the event of a foreign war a certain proportion could be used, if necessary, for sea coast defense. That this is possible is evident, not only from the parallel case as exemplified by the coast artillery-infantry training of today, but from the fact that the Marine Corps, primarily an infantry force, is used to man certain gun ship board. While it is recognized that there must be with each Coast Artillery company a few highly trained experts, it is thought that a very moderate amount of training will suffice to teach the infantry the duties of the average artilleryman.

"If his suggestion be considered, it will be seen to have this value that it will give us nine regiments of infantry for which there is a recognized immediate use, and without additional cost, and will still leave sufficient trained artillerymen as a nucleus for training and expansion should there be occasion for their services.

"Another, and perhaps better, method of accomplishing the desired result would be to consolidate the infantry and the Coast Artillery so that they may be used as most needed. If Coast Artillery in addition to its legitimate duties can learn those of infantry, it is evident that the converse is true and the necessity for the separate branches disappears. The resulting economy is evident."

We would be glad to see the question discussed by officers of infantry and coast artillery.

## AVIATION'S GREAT OBSTACLE.

Aviation fatalities are so much of an old story, so very commonplace, that the average man no longer takes more than an incidental interest in them. In fact, so little note is made of the individual accidents by most newspapers that very probably there are many persons who imagine that air flying is becoming safer as the height and distance records become more prodigious. Such a conclusion is natural to the casual reader dependent upon glaring headlines for his mental sensations.

To such persons it will probably be something of a shock to learn that the aeroplane this year has demanded more victims than ever before. In 1912, according to the Detroit Free Press, the number of fatalities in flight was one hundred and twenty. This season one hundred and forty-five have been killed. The total has not reached Bud Marx's sensational estimate of two hundred per season, but it is fast climbing toward that total, and it is now estimated that the deaths since the heavier-than-air machine came into being amount to almost ten per cent of the number of licensed pilots. This is as bad as war.

Until something is accomplished to stop this frightful mortality the science of aviation cannot become genuinely utilitarian. Its usefulness to the world has reached its limit and a halt must be made until some distinctly new step forward is taken by the inventors.

This might seem a rather sad situation were it not that reports of success which novel types of machines are beginning to find their way into print, and indeed one machine, the invention of an Englishman, is credited with being the sought-for achievement. It is claimed for it that it is non-ensizable, and that it can be run by the greenest amateur. A story is told, indeed, of a flight across the English channel in the course of which the aviator quit his levers and allowed his plane to operate itself while he spread out his lunch in front of him and ate it.

This may seem much like a fairy tale or a vastly exaggerated statement, but something very like it must be made possible before flight in heavier-than-air machines makes material progress.

## PARKS AND BABIES.

There are two matters of general interest to come up at the next meeting of the supervisors—the Queen Emma Park and the milk inspector ordinance.

The Queen Emma Park ought to be laid out on the lines favored by the Outdoor Circle and the Daughters of Hawaii, but the expense of the work is very properly a charge against the public treasury. Milk inspection is being handled satisfactorily by the board of agriculture. There will be no benefit to the public by changing from the present system, because, as every one knows, the collection of a fee sometimes tends to careless work on the part of inspectors. The purity of the city milk supply is a matter of vital importance. There are weird stories told of "color blindness" on the part of milk inspectors in the days before Doctor Sargant began his systematic tuberculosis tests of dairy cows. The public has nothing to gain by division of authority in this matter. It is to be hoped that for the sake of the babies the supervisors will make haste slowly.

## DOLCE FAR NIENTE.

A correspondent, writing over the name of "Decency," comes to the defense of the Delegate in his evident intention not to worry over the work under way on the part of the San Francisco congressional delegation to induce congress to abandon the Pearl Harbor drydock plan and divert the main naval station of the Pacific to San Francisco or vicinity. Our correspondent takes exception in the first place to The Advertiser not reiterating all the reasons from a defensive and offensive standpoint why Pearl Harbor should be favored over all other Pacific points, but this matter has been gone into so exhaustively by naval and military experts and their findings published so often that such arguments on behalf of the Pearl Harbor site are quite unnecessary at this time. "Decency" also takes a peculiar attitude in suggesting that the federal funds for naval and military purposes be otherwise used in Hawaii, something that might be desirable were it not wholly impossible.

Our Delegate is praised because he declines to become "hysterical," which translated into terms we know means that his do-nothing attitude is commendable, even in the face of the reported and quite understandable activities of the Californians. If Kuhio is to be praised for this, then no praise can be too extravagant, because he is certainly the right man to do nothing and at Waikiki in the right place for the pursuit of his do-nothing policy.

## ONE MONTH TO CHRISTMAS.

One month from today is Christmas Day and the time is at hand when the motto: Shop Early, has a real meaning. It is possible now to plan and execute in time to prevent the last moment rush which is so trying to all concerned. Those who can shop at any time, if they shop early, make room for those whose hours are strictly defined by their circumstances. The latter, if they plan their campaign properly, can make room for those who can not buy their gifts until the last moment. The stores are all ready. They await the arrival of the busy season with anxiety born of long experience. As a rule everybody delays from day to day until to their surprise Christmas week is upon them, and then they shop with a fury and concentration which spread over a longer period, would be healthful but which, crowded into a few critical days or hours, results in nervous prostration. It is all to the benefit of the shoppers to shop early.

As for those who serve, their plight is easily imagined. They want to be courteous, they desire to make a good record, and they are really anxious to give the customer what is asked for. But if he public at the last moment rush them off their feet, if they have to work long hours merely because people will not shop in time, they have an impossible task. To nearly everybody the Christmas season is suggestive of happiness and good cheer. To the shop assistant too often it is a time to be dreaded merely because people will not trouble to think a little ahead of their actions.

The advantage in selection and comfort are for those who shop early, while they have the added satisfaction of knowing that they have made life easier and Christmas happier for some by lessening what is hard enough work under the best circumstances.

## NAVAL MOVES IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Naval interests in the Mediterranean, which for a long time past have been engaging the attention of the British government, as the recently announced squadron to be added to the British Mediterranean fleet proves, become anew a topic for discussion in view of a remarkably frank article appearing in the "Magdeburger Zeitung" from the pen of General Alfred Breusing.

The following extracts, dealing with the role to be played by German cruisers in the Mediterranean, are especially interesting in view of the suggestion that, by the terms of a treaty eventually to be concluded with Spain, the latter will assist in the transport of the French army corps from Algeria to Europe in case of necessity.

"According to trustworthy information," says General Breusing, "our cruiser flotilla will remain permanently in the Mediterranean. This flotilla consists of the large cruiser Goeben (23,000 tons) and of three very modern small cruisers, the Strassburg, the Breslau, and the Dresden (4550 tons). It has not been recalled despite the resultant weakening of our High Sea Fleet in the North Sea. The object of our cruisers will be to prevent the transport to France of two army corps—65,000 men—now in Africa. The French fleet possesses no cruiser as rapid as ours. It could not, therefore, destroy our cruiser division, which, moreover, would be supported by three fast Italian cruisers. The French fleet, then, can not assure the transport of the French troops to the mother country. Even were the repatriation of the troops in Africa contemplated, which is doubtful, this operation would be attended by the greatest delays, and probably only portions of the two African army corps would be able to reach France.

"Will England go to the help of France? It is very doubtful. The danger which she runs of losing Egypt, Australia and New Zealand grows simultaneously with the power of the German navy. This danger is not ignored in England, and thence comes the recent attempt to conclude an entente with the German Empire."

## LESS COTTON TO ORIENT.

The United States has been losing its position in the cotton goods trade of Asia, especially in China, where \$28,000,000 worth of American cloth was sold in 1905, and \$30,000,000 worth in 1906. These exports to China had a value of only \$7,371,958 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, which further declined to \$5,796,327 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.

This loss of trade has been seriously felt by American cotton manufacturers and exporters, and has led the department of commerce to undertake an investigation of the underlying conditions. Commercial Agent W. A. Graham Clark has been sent to China and Japan to study industrial and commercial changes which cause these declining sales. China is continuing its large purchases of cotton goods, imports last year having exceeded \$100,000,000, one-third of which came from England, which is apparently holding its own in this trade. Japanese mills have been multiplying and obtaining a strong hold in the cotton goods trade in the Orient, where its sales last year were nearly \$50,000,000.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

If the Ad Club attends the Thanksgiving union service in the Methodist Church it will probably elect the choir to membership, provided the singers each have three dollars.

"The man who pays five cents for his afternoon paper is entitled to news upon which he can depend," says the Star-Bulletin. He will probably be able to get it, too, after the responsible owner returns and reverses the attitude taken by the afternoon paper during the past two months.

President Wilson is now sure of chestnut stuffed turkey for Thanksgiving Day, but how about the poor chap he has picked out for Governor of Hawaii? Where will Pinkham get his Thursday's hand-out unless the senate either confirms him soon or put him out of his misery by voting him down?

If Dayton cannot get either Colonel Goethals or Theodore Roosevelt as city manager, why not try to land Joe Fern of Honolulu? He will be looking for a job after the next elections and would be quite prepared to tackle Dayton, New York or Hilo, provided there is a salary in it and nothing to do.

Senator Wirtz is said to have said that the accounts of the Kellett investigation as published in the Star-Bulletin are entirely fair, accurate and thorough. We give Wirtz the credit of never having read them, because he is no such a fool as this quotation of his in the Star-Bulletin would lead one to believe.

El Pais, the official organ of the Roman Catholic Church in the city of Mexico, is now advocating intervention by the United States as the only means whereby assassinations by the now conquering Cientistas can be stopped. As between the devil and the deep sea, El Pais prefers the sea with its powerful American battleships.

## DENIES MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL

Convicted Murderer Will Be Sentenced to Death Today; Efforts for Commutation Are Under Way.

"I am opposed to the imposition of the death penalty in any case," said Circuit Judge Robinson yesterday morning in preparing his denial to Attorney George A. Davis' motion for a new trial on behalf of Henry Francis Ferguson, who was found guilty on Friday of the murder of Officer M. D. Ahren, "no matter how atrocious the facts or circumstances may appear to have been; not on either legal or moral grounds, but upon purely ethical grounds, that in my judgment a State or the government should not take that away which cannot be given. Only Almighty God can give life.

"Under my oath of office it is my duty to support and administer the laws as I find them, and in view of the circumstances and the evidence in this case I have no recourse, under my oath of office, thus to deny for a new trial. To grant a new trial would be merely to speculate that a subsequent jury might reach a different conclusion.

"The motion for a new trial is denied."

The passing of the death sentence on Ferguson, scheduled to take place this morning at nine o'clock in Judge Robinson's court. Under the provisions of the laws of the Territory at least fourteen days shall intervene between the sentence and the execution. The execution shall not take place before the signing of the death warrant by the Governor.

## No One to Sign Death Warrant.

Governor Frear, being now in Washington and the only other person authorized by law to act for the Governor in the absence of the latter from the Territory, Secretary Mott-Smith, being also absent at Los Angeles, no death warrant will be signed until the return of either, or of the successor to Governor Frear and then not until the successor has qualified by taking the oath of office.

It was stated yesterday by a Kaimuki man that already an effort was being made to have Ferguson's death sentence commuted to life imprisonment by the Governor. A petition will be circulated and it is calculated it will receive many signatures, mainly of people who are opposed to the infliction of the death penalty.

## Jenkins Pleads Guilty.

George V. Jenkins yesterday pleaded guilty before Judge Robinson to the charge of gambling and was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and three dollars and fifty cents as costs. Jenkins paid the amounts immediately to Clerk M. T. Simonson and, having thus atoned for his delinquency, was discharged.

For the eighth time in Judge Robinson's court the charges of gross cheating and defrauding an inn-keeper, which stand against the name of "Baron" von Woellworth went over again yesterday until Monday morning for disposition.

The only thing on Judge Robinson's court calendar for today is the case against Van Kyung Soo, indicted for passing forged checks on three counts. The matter will be up this morning at nine o'clock for Soo's plea.

## LIGHTNING DESTROYS HOUSE ON KAUAI

John Lucas of the Honolulu Planing Mill says that one of his houses on Kauai was struck by lightning and burned last Friday. Such an occurrence is very unusual in Hawaii, there seldom being thunderstorms except in the mountains.

The storm amounted to a cloudburst in the vicinity of Lilihue, from five to nine inches of rain being reported in that part of the island. The Lilihue mill was flooded to a depth of three feet. At Nawiliwili a number of small sluicks were washed down by the freshet.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLOSE AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, November 24.—As a matter of precaution both public schools here closed their doors yesterday on account of a case of diphtheria which has appeared. There is only one case reported, but no chances are being taken for the spread of the disease. The schools will remain closed until all danger of contagion is eliminated. At present no fear is anticipated of the spread of the disease.

Emory and Henry College, Virginia, until recently an institution of the literary type, shows interestingly the trend of the times in its efforts to meet more directly the needs of the immediate vicinity. Without weakening its literary departments, the college is seeking to put its young men into touch with the everyday life of the rural communities from which they come. Recently a demonstration agent was secured to have his headquarters at the college and direct agricultural and industrial work both for the students of the college and the people of the surrounding community.

## ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

It may be impossible to prevent an accident, but it is not impossible to be prepared for it. Chas. L. Paine's Palm Beach is one of the most modern, and with a bottle of this liniment you are prepared for almost anything. For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.